

DEPENDENCE OF BARRED GALAXY FRACTION ON GALAXY PROPERTIES AND ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

We investigate the dependence of occurrence of bars in galaxies on galaxy properties and environment. We use a volume-limited sample of 33,391 galaxies brighter than $M_r = -19.5 + 5\log h$ at $0.02 \leq z \leq 0.05489$, drawn from the SDSS DR 7. We classify the galaxies into early and late types, and identify bars by visual inspection. Among 10,674 late-type galaxies with axis ratio $b/a > 0.60$, we find 3,240 barred galaxies ($f_{bar} = 30.4\%$) which divide into 2,542 strong bars ($f_{SB1} = 23.8\%$) and 698 weak bars ($f_{SB2} = 6.5\%$). We find that f_{SB1} increases as $u - r$ color becomes redder, and that it has a maximum value at intermediate velocity dispersion ($\sigma \simeq 150 \text{ km s}^{-1}$). This trend suggests that strong bars are dominantly hosted by intermediate-mass systems. Weak bars prefer bluer galaxies with lower mass and lower concentration. In the case of strong bars, their dependence on the concentration index appears only for massive galaxies with $\sigma > 150 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. We also find that f_{bar} does not directly depend on the large-scale background density when other physical parameters ($u - r$ color or σ) are fixed. We discover that f_{SB1} decreases as the separation to the nearest neighbor galaxy becomes smaller than 0.1 times the virial radius of the neighbor regardless of neighbor's morphology. These results imply that strong bars are likely to be destroyed during strong tidal interactions, and that the mechanism for this phenomenon is gravitational and not hydrodynamical. The fraction of weak bars has no correlation with environmental parameters. We do not find any direct evidence for environmental stimulation of bar formation.

Subject headings: galaxies : evolution – galaxies : fundamental parameters – galaxies : spiral – galaxies : statistic

1. INTRODUCTION

Stellar bars are common among spirals, and are believed to have an important role in the evolution of their host galaxies. Several studies presented ideas that bars channel gas from the outer disk into the nuclear region (Huntley 1978; Knapen et al. 1995; Hunt & Malkan 1999; Sakamoto et al. 1999; Jogee et al. 1999, 2005; Sheth et al. 2005; Elmegreen et al. 2009), and that they redistribute angular momentum of the baryonic and dark matter components of disk galaxies (Lynden-Bell 1979; Sellwood 1981; van Albada & Roberts 1981; Combes & Gerin 1985; Weinberg 1985; Debattista & Sellwood 2000; Athanassoula 2003; Aguerri et al. 2009). Bars are also thought to have a significant role in fueling of active galactic nuclei (Shlosman et al. 1989; Ho et al. 1997) and in forming bulges or pseudo-bulges (e.g., Combes & Sanders 1981; Pfenniger 1984;

Kormendy & Kennicutt 2004; Sheth et al. 2005; Martinez-Valpuesta et al. 2006; Debattista et al. 2005, 2006; Méndez-Abreu et al. 2008a; Aguerri et al. 2009).

Some simulations showed that bars can be destroyed by a large central mass concentration (Roberts et al. 1979; Norman et al. 1996; Sellwood & Moore 1999; Athanassoula et al. 2005). This result indicates two possibilities. First, it is possible that currently non-barred spirals had a bar in the past (Kormendy & Kennicutt 2004). Second, bars may be recurrent (Bournaud & Combes 2002; Berentzen et al. 2004; Gadotti & Souza 2006). However, there are conflicting results that bars are dynamically robust structures, requiring large mass concentrations to dissolve bars (Debattista & Sellwood 2000; Shen & Sellwood 2004; Debattista et al. 2006). Therefore it remains an open question why some spirals have a bar structure, while others do not.

Most previous studies tried to explain the formation and evolution of bars through internal secular evolution only. To get a better understanding of bars, we need to consider not only internal but also external in-

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fluence on their evolution. Thompson (1981) showed that the fraction of barred galaxies is significantly larger in the core of the Coma cluster than in the outer part of the cluster, and Byrd & Valtonen (1990) argued that the strong tidal field in the core of Coma can transform non-barred spirals into barred ones. Some studies claimed through N-body simulations that bars are triggered by external effects such as tidal interactions (Gerin, Combes & Athanassoula 1990) and the passage of a companion galaxy (Berentzen et al. 2004). Then it is expected that the bar fraction (f_{bar}) may be different in different environments.

There have been observational efforts to find the relation between environment and the bar fraction. Eskridge et al. (2000) found that the bar fraction in the Fornax and Virgo clusters is slightly higher than the average value for fields. van den Bergh (2002) also suggested from the analysis of 930 galaxies in the northern Shapley-Ames catalog that f_{bar} in cluster environments is larger than in groups or fields. The sizes of their sample were not large enough to derive a statistically meaningful result, so that they concluded that dependence of f_{bar} on environment seems to be unclear. Recently some studies used large samples including thousands of galaxies drawn from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (hereafter, SDSS; York et al. 2000), but environmental dependence of the bar fraction is still controversial (Aguerri et al. 2009; Li et al. 2009; Giordano et al. 2010; Méndez-Abreu et al. 2010; Cameron et al. 2010; Barway et al. 2010).

Recently, there have been efforts to find relations between bars and diverse properties of their host galaxies from statistical approaches using large galaxy samples. Barazza et al. (2008) presented that f_{bar} in r -band is relatively higher in later type spirals that are bluer and less-concentrated systems. Aguerri et al. (2009) also obtained a similar result. However, Masters et al. (2010, 2011) found an opposite result that the optical bar fraction significantly increases as $(g-r)$ color becomes redder and they suggested a color bimodality in barred galaxies. Furthermore, Nair & Abraham (2010b) found that the bar fraction shows a bimodal distribution of stellar mass with a break at $\log(M/M_\odot) \sim 10.2$, and also presented that the bar fraction can be described as a function of the concentration of galaxies.

The purpose of this paper is to examine how the existence of bar structure is related with the physical properties of galaxies and to find what kind of environmental conditions the barred galaxies prefer. We use a sample of galaxies in the SDSS, and measure the bar fraction as a function of internal properties of galaxies such as luminosity, color, star formation rate, concentration, and central velocity dispersion. The environmental parameters considered include the local galaxy mass density, distance to the nearest neighbor galaxy, and the morphology of the neighbor galaxy.

This paper is composed as follows. Section 2 gives a brief description of the volume-limited sample used in this study, and introduces physical and environmental parameters of galaxies. Morphological classification of barred galaxies and comparison with previous classifications are described in §3. In §4, we present results of the dependence of f_{bar} on physical and environmental parameters of galaxies. In §5, we discuss the implication of our results, and §6 summarizes our primary results.

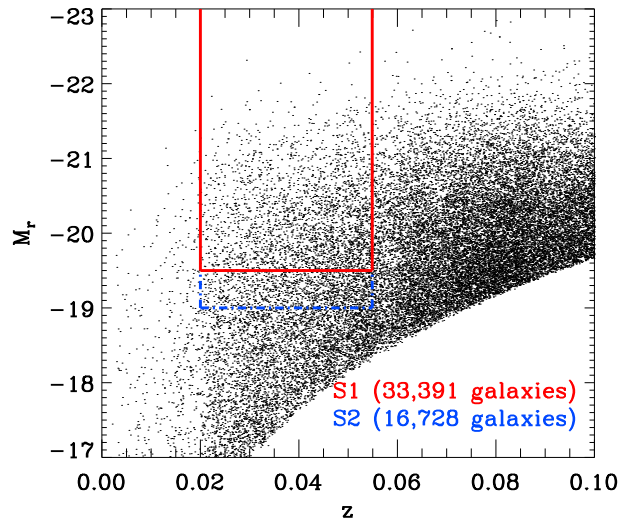


FIG. 1.— Definition of our volume-limited SDSS samples in redshift versus r -band absolute magnitude space. The S1 sample is defined by $M_r < -19.5$ and $0.02 \leq z \leq 0.05489$, and the S2 sample is defined by $-19.0 > M_r \geq -19.5$ and $0.02 \leq z \leq 0.05489$. The S1 sample and the S2 sample consist of 33,391 galaxies and 16,728 ones, respectively.

TABLE 1
MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSES OF THE SAMPLE GALAXIES

Sample	Total	Early-type	Late-type	Unclassified
S1	33,391	13,867	19,431	93
S2	16,728	5,334	11,393	1

2. DATA

2.1. A Volume-limited Sample

We use a volume-limited sample of 50,119 galaxies brighter than $M_r = -19.0 + 5\log h$ mag (hereafter, we drop the $+5\log h$ term in the absolute magnitude) at redshift $0.02 \leq z \leq 0.05489$, drawn from the SDSS Data Release 7 (DR7; Abazajian et al. 2009). These galaxies are extracted from the Korea Institute for Advanced Study Value-Added Galaxy Catalog (KIAS VAGC; Choi et al. 2010), which is a catalog based on the Large Scale Structure (LSS) sample of New York University Value-Added Galaxy Catalog (NYU VAGC; Blanton et al. 2005). Our volume-limited sample is based on the D2 sample introduced in Choi et al. (2007). The D2 sample contains galaxies brighter than $M_r = -18.5 + 5\log h$ at $0.025 < z < 0.05485$, and drawn from the SDSS DR5 (Adelman-McCarthy et al. 2007).

We divide our volume-limited sample into two subsamples according to the galaxy magnitudes as shown in Figure 1: a bright S1 sample containing galaxies with $M_r < -19.5$ mag, and a faint S2 sample including galaxies with $-19.0 > M_r \geq -19.5$ mag. The S1 is the major subsample in our study, and the S2 is an auxiliary subsample used when studying the environmental effects.

First, we classify all galaxies in our sample into early types (E/S0) and late types (S/Irr) using the automated method introduced by Park & Choi (2005). They found that the $u-r$ color versus $g-i$ color gradient and the $u-r$ color versus concentration index spaces can

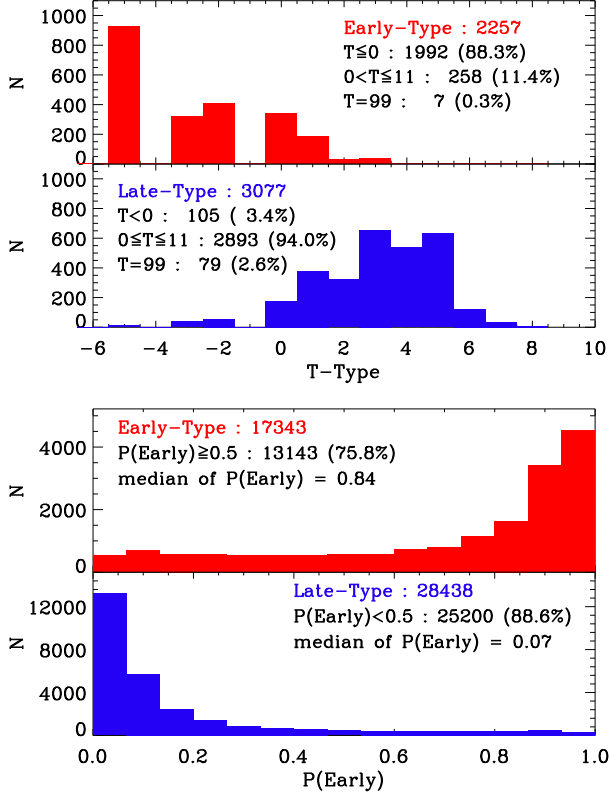


FIG. 2.— A comparison of early- and late-type classification with two previous works: (upper) T-Types in Nair & Abraham (2010a) and (lower) $P(\text{Early})$ in Huertas-Company et al. (2011).

be used to classify galaxies into early- and late-type galaxies. The reliability and completeness of this automated method is about 90%. Morphology information given by this scheme has been used in many studies on relation between galaxy properties and the environment (Choi et al. 2007, 2009; Park et al. 2007, 2008; Park & Choi 2009; Park & Hwang 2009; Lee et al. 2008, 2010a,b,c; Han et al. 2010; Cervantes-Sodi et al. 2010, 2011; Hwang et al. 2010, 2011; Hwang & Park 2010; Lara-López et al. 2010; Tortora et al. 2010). To improve the accuracy of morphology classification we perform additional visual check. The morphology of 2,427 galaxies in the S1 sample, which is about 7.3%, is changed by the additional visual check. As a result, the S1 sample includes 13,867 early types, 19,431 late types, and 93 unclassified galaxies, while the S2 sample consists of 5,334 early types, 11,393 late types, and 1 unclassified galaxy, as listed in Table 1. We exclude unclassified galaxies in the following analysis.

We compare our classification with two previous works: Nair & Abraham (2010a, hereafter NA10) and Huertas-Company et al. (2011). We find a good agreement among three morphology classifications. Figure 2 shows the results.

NA10 presented a visual classification for $\sim 14,000$ galaxies in the SDSS DR4 with $g < 16$ mag at $0.01 < z < 0.1$. They assigned T-Types to all galaxies in their sample: T-Type = 0 for S0/a, < 0 for E and S0, 1 – 9 for Sa–Sm, 10 – 11 for Im, and 99 for unknown galaxies (peculiar galaxies, or unclassified ones). For 5,334 galaxies included in both our and NA10’s sample, we

classify these galaxies into 2,257 early-type galaxies and 3,077 late-type galaxies. The majority (88.3%) of these early-type galaxies are assigned to T-Type ≤ 0 (E or S0), while 11.4% of them have T-Types later than S0/a and 0.3% of them are classified as unknown galaxies. On the other hand, 94% of the late-type galaxies have T-Types for S0/a–Sm, and only 105 galaxies (3.4%) have T-Types earlier than S0/a, and 79 galaxies (2.6%) are classified as unknown galaxies.

Huertas-Company et al. (2011) presented a Bayesian automated classification for $\sim 700,000$ galaxies from the SDSS DR7 spectroscopic sample, and they quantified probabilities to each galaxy of being in four types (E, S0, Sab, Scd). Probabilities of being in early-type galaxy, $P(\text{Early})$, are only used in this comparison. For 45,781 galaxies common in our and their sample, we divide them into 17,343 early-type and 28,438 late-type galaxies. We find that median values of $P(\text{Early})$ are 0.84 and 0.07 for the early-type and the late-type galaxies, respectively. In addition, 75.8% of early-type galaxies have $P(\text{Early})$ higher than 0.5, while 88.6% of late-type galaxies have $P(\text{Early})$ lower than 0.5. In conclusion, our morphology classification shows a good agreement with two previous works.

2.2. Physical Parameters of Galaxies

We use the physical parameters of galaxies to study the dependence of f_{bar} on the properties of galaxies: absolute Petrosian magnitude $^{0.1}M_r$, $^{0.1}(u-r)$ color, Petrosian radius (R_{Pet}) in i -band, color gradient in $^{0.1}(g-i)$, inverse concentration index (c_{in}), central velocity dispersion (σ), and equivalent width of the $H\alpha$ line. These parameters reflect most of major physical properties of galaxies from morphology and mass to kinematics and star formation activity (Park & Choi 2009).

The rest-frame absolute magnitudes of individual galaxies are computed in fixed bandpass, shifted to $z = 0.1$, using the Galactic reddening correction of Schlegel et al. (1998) and K-corrections as described by Blanton et al. (2003). The mean evolution correction given by Tegmark et al. (2004), $E(z) = 1.6(z - 0.1)$, is also applied. The superscript 0.1 indicates that the absolute magnitude is the rest-frame magnitude when the galaxy is at $z = 0.1$, after K-correction and luminosity evolution correction. To compute colors, we use extinction and K-corrected model magnitudes. $^{0.1}(u-r)$ and $^{0.1}(g-r)$ colors also follow this convention. Hereafter, the superscript 0.1 will be omitted. The $g-i$ color gradient is the difference between the color with aperture radius $R < 0.5R_{\text{Pet}}$ and the color with the annulus $0.5R_{\text{Pet}} < R < R_{\text{Pet}}$. When the color gradient has a negative value, it indicates that the galaxy has a redder inner part and a bluer outer part. The inverse concentration index (c_{in}) is defined by R_{50}/R_{90} where R_{50} and R_{90} are semi-major axis lengths of ellipses enclosing 50% and 90% of Petrosian flux in the i -band image, respectively. The central velocity dispersion value is adopted from NYU-VAGC (Blanton et al. 2005). The value of $H\alpha$ equivalent width is taken from MPA/JHU-VAGC (Tremonti et al. 2004), which was computed using the straight integration over the fixed bandpass from the continuum-subtracted emission line with the model of Bruzual & Charlot (2003). We adopt a flat Λ CDM

cosmology with $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.74$ and $\Omega_m = 0.26$ which are from WMAP 5-year data (Komatsu et al. 2009).

2.3. Environmental Parameters

We use three environmental parameters. One is the mass density measured by using twenty neighboring galaxies. This is called the large-scale background density, or briefly background density. The second is the distance to the nearest neighbor galaxy normalized by the virial radius of the neighbor. The third is the morphology of the nearest neighbor galaxy.

2.3.1. Large-Scale Background Density

The background density at a given location of a galaxy is measured by

$$\rho_{20}(x)/\bar{\rho} = \sum_{i=1}^{20} \gamma_i L_i W_i(|x_i - x|)/\bar{\rho}, \quad (1)$$

where x is the location of the galaxy, and γ_i , L_i , and x_i are mass-to-light ratio, luminosity, and position of the closest twenty galaxies brighter than $M_r = -19.0$ mag (S1+S2, see Figure 1). Note that our study will focus on galaxies brighter than $M_r = -19.5$ mag (S1). The mass associated with the galaxy plus dark halo system is assumed to be proportional to the luminosity of the galaxy. The mean mass density is obtained by

$$\bar{\rho} = \sum_{all} \gamma_i L_i / V, \quad (2)$$

where V is the survey volume. Park & Choi (2009) obtained $\bar{\rho} = 0.02255(\gamma L)_{-20}(h^{-1}\text{Mpc})^{-3}$, where $(\gamma L)_{-20}$ is the mass of a late-type galaxy with $M_r = -20$ mag. We assume γ (early-type) = 2γ (late-type) at the same r -band luminosity. We do not need to know the absolute value of γ 's since γ appears in both numerator and denominator in Equation (1). We use the spline-kernel weight W described in detail in Park et al. (2007) for the background density estimation. We vary the size of the spline kernel to include twenty galaxies within the kernel.

2.3.2. The Nearest Neighbor

To find the effects of the nearest neighbor galaxy on bar formation we use the distance to the nearest neighbor galaxy and its morphology. For a target galaxy with absolute magnitude M_r in the S1 sample, the nearest neighbor galaxy is the one that has the smallest projected separation from the target galaxy among galaxies brighter than $M_r + 0.5$ mag and with a radial velocity difference smaller than V_{max} . We adopt $V_{max} = 600$ and 400 km s^{-1} for the early- and late-type target galaxies, respectively (Park et al. 2008). Note again that the target galaxies have $M_r < -19.5$ mag and their neighbors have $M_r < -19.0$ mag.

The small-scale density environment experienced by a target galaxy attributed to its nearest neighbor is estimated by

$$\rho_n/\bar{\rho} = \gamma_n L_n / (4\pi R_n^3 \bar{\rho}/3), \quad (3)$$

where R_n is the projected separation of the neighbor from the target galaxy, γ_n and L_n are the mass-to-light ratio and the r -band luminosity of the neighbor, respectively. We define the virial radius of a galaxy as the radius where

the mean mass density within a sphere with that radius is 200 times the critical density or 740 times the mean density of the universe (Park & Choi 2009), namely,

$$r_{vir} = (3\gamma L/4\pi/740\bar{\rho})^{1/3} h^{-1} \text{Mpc}. \quad (4)$$

In Section 4 we will use the parameter, $R_n/r_{vir,n}$, the nearest neighbor distance normalized by the virial radius of the neighbor.

3. SELECTION OF BARRED GALAXIES

Various methods have been used to find barred galaxies in previous studies. Visual inspection is a traditional and classical method used for long (Knapen 1999; Eskridge et al. 2000; van den Bergh 2002; Sheth et al. 2008; Méndez-Abreu et al. 2010; Masters et al. 2010, 2011; NA10, Nair & Abraham 2010b). The Revised Shapley-Ames Catalog of Bright Galaxies (Sandage & Tamman 1981) provides the “gold standard” of galaxy classification based on visual inspection of blue light images. The Reference Catalog of Bright Galaxies (de Vaucouleurs et al. 1991, hereafter RC3) also classified morphological types of galaxies using visual inspection. Using these galaxy catalogs, some studies investigated the differences between barred and non-barred galaxies (Knapen 1999; Eskridge et al. 2000; van den Bergh 2002).

Recently, bar structures are identified and characterized by new techniques such as the ellipse (Jedrzejewski 1987) fitting method (Wozniak et al. 1995; Jogee et al. 1999, 2002, 2004; Knapen et al. 2000; Menéndez-Delmestre et al. 2007; Marinova & Jogee 2007; Reese et al. 2007; Sheth et al. 2008; Barazza et al. 2008; Aguerri et al. 2009; Li et al. 2009), and Fourier analysis (Laurikainen et al. 2004, 2006, 2007; Aguerri et al. 2009). These automated methods can be applied to large samples of galaxies, and can determine the properties of bars quantitatively.

There is a significant difference in the bar fraction depending on the method for selecting bars. The ellipse fitting method suggests that the bar fraction is nearly 50% in optical bands: $f_{bar} = 44\% \pm 7\%$ in B-band (Marinova & Jogee 2007), 47% in I-band (Reese et al. 2007), $\sim 48\% - 52\%$ (Barazza et al. 2008) and 45% (Aguerrri et al. 2009) in r -band. However, the optical bar fraction obtained by visual inspection is significantly lower: $f_{bar} = 25.3\%$ (Sandage & Tamman 1981) and $\sim 33\%$ (RC3) in B-band, $26\% \pm 0.5\%$ (NA10) and $29.4\% \pm 0.5\%$ (Masters et al. 2010) in SDSS $g+r+i$ combined color images. Masters et al. (2011) pointed out that this discrepancy is caused by differences in wavelengths and selection criterion. It is possible that the ellipse fitting method classify many ovals or central distorted features as bars. However, it is not obvious what causes such a difference at the moment. Thus future works are needed to investigate differences between visual inspection and the ellipse fitting method.

3.1. Morphological Classes of Barred Galaxies

We select barred galaxies by visual inspection of $g+r+i$ combined color images (hereafter color images). Color images are obtained from <http://cas.sdss.org> using *Visual Tools*. We use the color images because the stellar population within a bar is generally different from that



FIG. 3(A).— Color images of example galaxies belonging to four classes: SB0 (*upper*), SB1 (*lower*), SB2, and SB3. The RC3 classification type or NA10's classification type are shown at the bottom of each image whenever available. NA10 classified barred galaxies into several types : strong barred (SB), intermediate barred (IB), weak barred (WB), and non-barred (NB). Notations given in the parentheses represent the morphology of host galaxies.

in other part of its host galaxy and because it is easier to visually identify a bar when color information is available.

The selection of barred galaxies is performed on both early-type and late-type galaxies. For late-type galaxies, we adopt an i -band isophotal axis ratio limit, $b/a > 0.6$, to reduce the internal extinction effects and the selection bias due to the inclination. Thus, the number of selected late-type galaxies in the S1 sample is 10,674.

We classify visually selected barred galaxies into four classes based on the bar strength taking into account the structural properties of host galaxies. In the case of late-type barred galaxies we estimate relative sizes of bars to their host galaxies by eyes, and divide them into strong-barred (SB1), weak-barred (SB2), and ambiguous barred galaxies (SB3). The criteria of classification and the number of galaxies in each class are as follows.

(1) SB0 : 905 early-type galaxies having a bar structure and no spiral arm. Therefore, they are barred lenticular

galaxies.

(2) SB1 : 2,542 late-type galaxies having a strong bar. The size of bars is larger than one quarter of the size of their host galaxies. Generally these galaxies are early-type or intermediate-type spirals with well-developed arms and a relatively large bulge.

(3) SB2 : 698 late-type galaxies having a weak bar. The size of bars is smaller than one quarter of the size of their host galaxies. Host galaxies are typically late-type spirals with a small bulge.

(4) SB3 : 401 late-type galaxies for which it is difficult to decide whether it is barred or not.

Figures 3(A) and 3(B) display color images of some typical galaxies belonging to the four classes. We also show RC3 classification type or NA10 classification type whenever available.

Figure 4 shows the fraction of galaxies in each bar class as a function of b/a axis ratio. Highly inclined galaxies have small b/a , while nearly face-on galaxies have a value

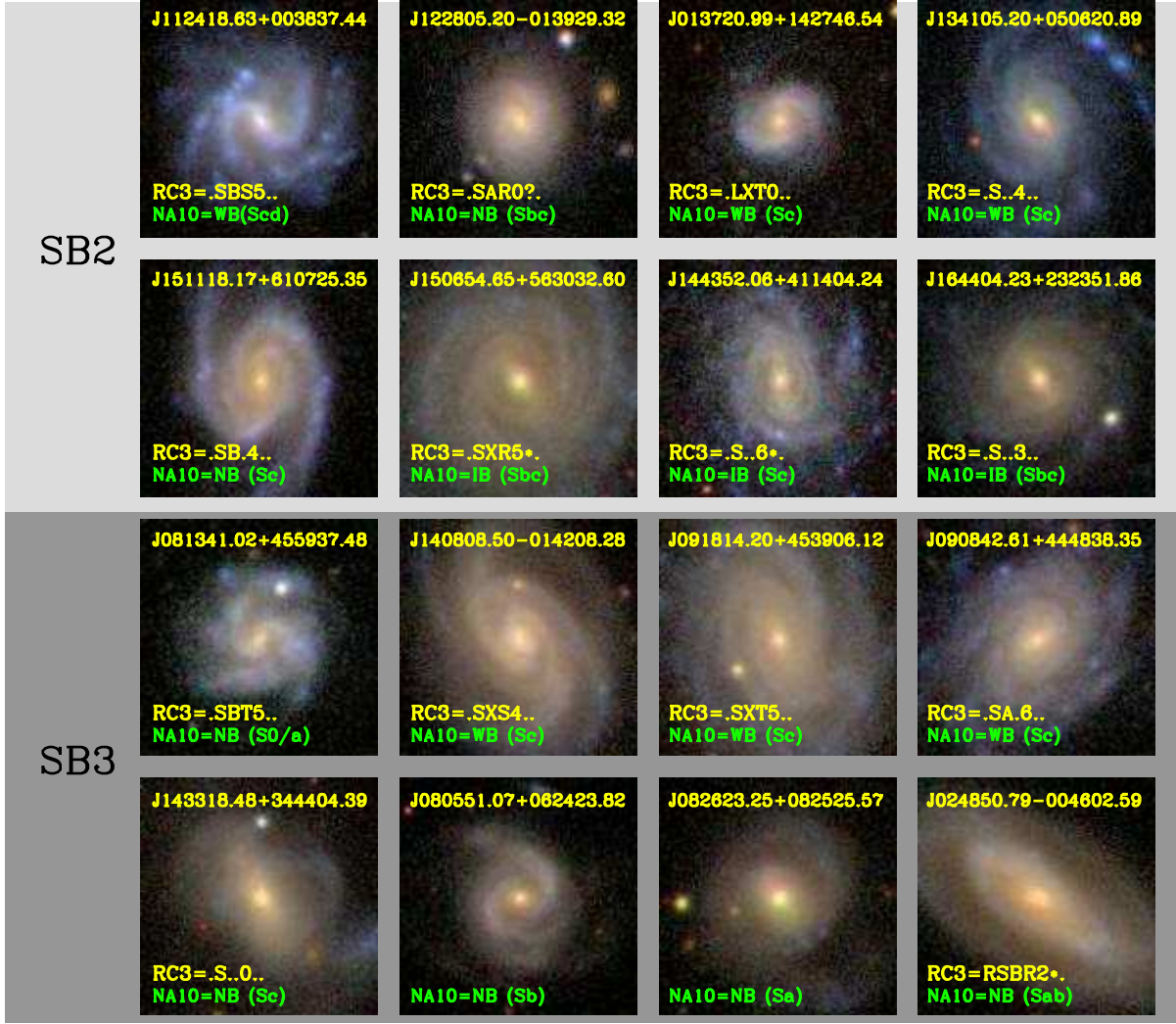


FIG. 3(B).— Same as Figure 3(A), but for SB2 (*upper*) and SB3 (*lower*).

close to 1. When $b/a > 0.6$, f_{bar} remains nearly constant in each bar class. This means that our morphology classification of face-on late-type galaxies with $b/a > 0.6$ provides a reliable and robust f_{bar} that is unaffected by the inclination of galaxies.

3.2. Comparison with Previous Works

We compare the results of our classification with those of two previous works: the morphology classifications in RC3 and NA10. RC3 classified barred galaxies into three classes: strong barred (SB), weak barred (SX), and non-barred (SA). However, some galaxies have no information of a bar: they are described just as ‘S.’ or ‘S?’’. So, we assign ‘S.’ or ‘S?’’ galaxies to one group ‘S*’ as shown in Figure 5. Upper panel of Figure 5 lists the percentage of each morphological type in our classification for each subclass of late-type galaxies classified in the RC3 catalog. For example, there are 279 SB-type galaxies common in RC3 and our sample. Among them we classify 67.7% (189 galaxies) as SB1, 8.2% (23 galaxies) as SB2, 1.8% (5 galaxies) as SB3, and 22.2% (62 galaxies) as

non-barred systems. There are total 862 galaxies used in the whole comparison. It shows that correspondence between RC3 and our classification is not very high. Among 279 SB-type galaxies defined by RC3, 62 galaxies (22.2%) are classified as non-barred systems in our classification. Also, we classify only 46.9% of 115 SX-type galaxies as the systems having an obvious bar.

Lower panel of Figure 5 lists the percentage of each morphological type in our classification for a subclass of late-type galaxies defined by NA10. NA10 classified barred galaxies into four types: strong barred (SB), intermediate barred (IB), weak barred (WB), and non-barred (NB). For 1,542 late-type galaxies that are common in our sample and NA10’s catalog, it shows a good agreement between our and NA10’s morphological classifications. Especially it shows above 95% correspondence for SB-type and IB-type galaxies. For 201 WB-type galaxies we classify 137 galaxies (68.2%) as SB1 or SB2 classes, while we classify 13 (6.5%) and 51 galaxies (25.4%) as SB3 and non-barred galaxies, respectively. When considering the SB3 galaxies as non-barred sys-

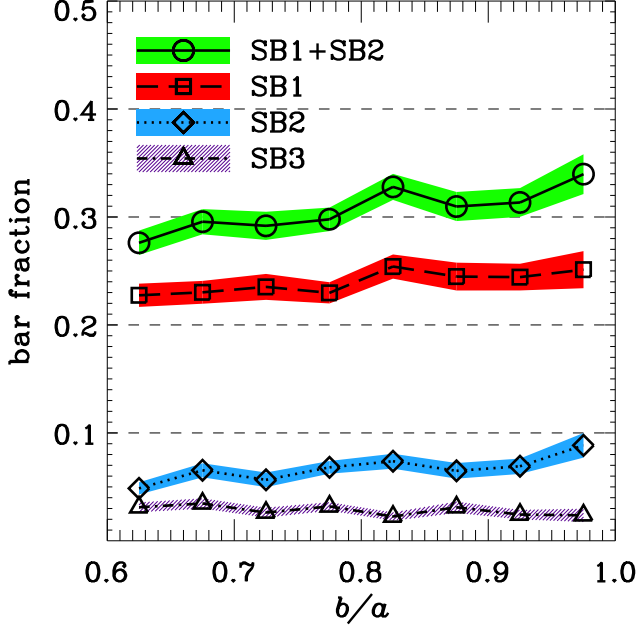


FIG. 4.— Axis ratio dependence of the bar fraction. Squares, diamonds, triangles represent the bar fraction in an axis ratio bin for SB1, SB2, and SB3 galaxies, respectively, while circles are sum for SB1 and SB2 galaxies. Shades mean $1\text{-}\sigma$ sampling errors estimated by calculating the standard deviation of the bar fraction in 1,000-times-repetitive sampling.

Bar types in this work	SB1	67.7%	30.4%	1.6%	17.3%
	SB2	8.2%	16.5%	10.9%	8.9%
	SB3	1.8%	6.1%	1.6%	3.7%
	NBS	22.2%	47.0%	85.9%	70.0%
		SB(279)	SX(115)	SA(64)	S*(404)
RC3 types					
Bar types in this work	SB1	98.4%	87.7%	44.3%	9.5%
	SB2	0.0%	7.4%	23.9%	5.6%
	SB3	0.0%	1.4%	6.5%	5.0%
	NBS	1.6%	3.5%	25.4%	79.8%
		SB(64)	IB(285)	WB(201)	NB(992)
NA10 types					

FIG. 5.— Lists of percentage of each morphological type in our classification (SB1~SB3 & NBS: non-barred spirals) for a subclass of late-type galaxies classified by RC3 (*upper panel*) and NA10 (*lower panel*).

tems, the agreement rate between NA10's and our classification is about 85%. Note that, in this comparison, f_{bar} is 36.0% in NA10 classification, while 40.3% (for SB1+SB2) in our classification. Therefore, it is concluded our study and NA10 agree well in morphological classifications and bar fractions.

TABLE 2
FRACTION OF BARRED GALAXIES

Galaxy type	N_{total}	Bar class	N_{bar}	f_{bar}
Early types	13,867	SB0	905	6.5%
Late types ($b/a > 0.6$)	10,674	SB1	2,542	23.8%
		SB2	698	6.5%
		SB3	401	3.8%

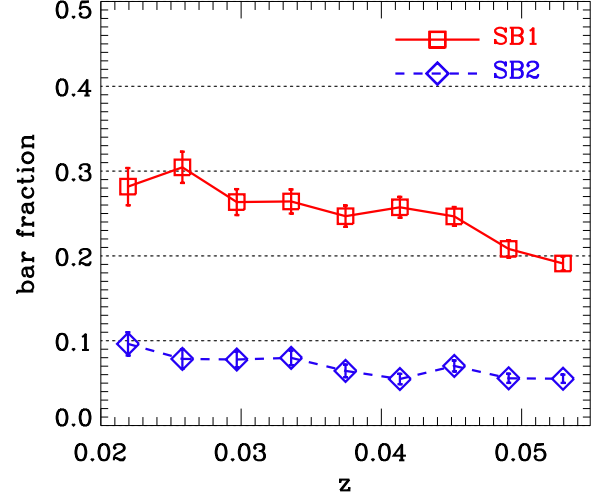


FIG. 6.— Dependence of the bar fraction on redshift. Squares and diamonds represent the bar fraction for SB1 and SB2 galaxies, respectively. Error bars represent $1\text{-}\sigma$ of 1,000-times-repetitive sampling.

3.3. The Fraction of Barred Galaxies

Among 13,867 early-type galaxies, there are 905 SB0 galaxies (6.5%), while we find 3,641 barred galaxies belonging to SB1-SB3 types among the 10,674 late-type galaxies with $b/a > 0.60$ ($f_{bar} = 34.1\%$) as shown in Table 2. In some studies, f_{bar} is defined as the frequency of barred galaxies among disk galaxies including both spirals and lenticulars (Eskridge et al. 2000; Marinova & Jogee 2007; Reese et al. 2007; Barazza et al. 2008). In this study, however, we do not distinguish lenticulars from early-type galaxies. Therefore, hereafter, we define f_{bar} as the percentage of barred galaxies among late-type galaxies with $b/a > 0.60$. We do not use 905 SB0 galaxies when calculating the bar fraction of late type galaxies.

Among the three types for late-type barred galaxies (SB1-SB3), we regard only two types, SB1 and SB2, as barred galaxies. SB3 galaxies have an elongated feature in their central region, but it is uncertain to consider it as a bar. Some SB3 galaxies seem to have oval structures in their center. In previous studies some oval galaxies were classified as barred galaxies, but generally they are considered as non-barred ones (Kormendy & Kennicutt 2004). We consider SB3 types as non-barred galaxies from now on. In conclusion, we find that the bar fraction for late-type galaxies is 30.4% (3,240 barred galaxies). This value is in good agreement with recent studies that used visual inspection to select barred galaxies, 25~33% (NA10; Giordano et al. 2010; Masters et al. 2011).

Figure 6 shows the dependence of the bar fraction on

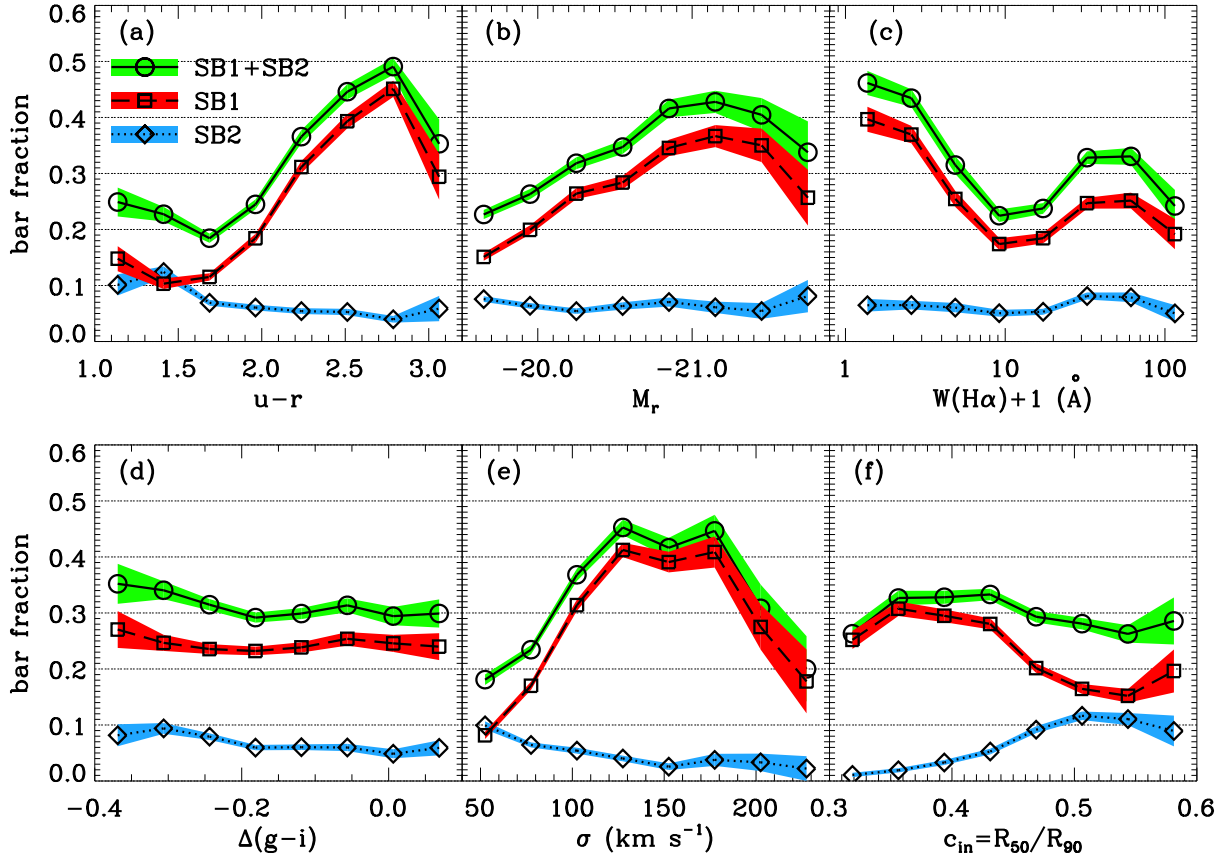


FIG. 7.— Dependence of the bar fraction for late-type galaxies on (a) $u-r$ color, (b) r -band absolute magnitude, (c) equivalent width of the $H\alpha$ line, (d) color gradient, (e) central velocity dispersion, and (f) inverse concentration index. Squares and diamonds represent, respectively, fraction of SB1 (strong bar) and SB2 (weak bar) galaxies. Circles represent the sum of both types. Shades mean $1-\sigma$ sampling errors.

redshift. We find that the fraction of SB1 galaxies (f_{SB1}) is approximately constant, $\sim 25\%$, until $z = 0.045$, but that it decreases to $\sim 20\%$ at $z > 0.045$. On the other hand, the fraction of SB2 galaxies (f_{SB2}) vary insignificantly from 9% to 6% as the redshift increases. However, even if we restrict our analysis to 5,888 galaxies at $z < 0.045$, we find that there is no significant change in the following results.

4. RESULTS

4.1. Dependence of the barred galaxy fraction on galaxy properties

We investigate the dependence of f_{bar} on several physical parameters of galaxies: r -band absolute magnitude, $u-r$ color, $g-i$ color gradient, equivalent width of the $H\alpha$ line ($W(H\alpha)$), i -band inverse concentration index ($c_{\text{in}} = R_{50}/R_{90}$), and central velocity dispersion (σ). Figure 7 presents how the fractions of SB1 and SB2 galaxies change with variation of several physical parameters. In the case of spectroscopic parameters such as $W(H\alpha)$ and the central velocity dispersion, we measure f_{bar} using data satisfying signal-to-noise ratio $S/N \geq 10$. We estimate the errors of f_{bar} by calculating the standard deviation in 1,000-times-repetitive sampling method.

Figure 7a shows f_{bar} as a function of $u-r$ color. The fraction of SB1 galaxies increases significantly as $u-r$ increases. The SB1 fraction is less than 20% for galaxies bluer than $u-r = 2.0$, but it reaches 45% when

$u-r \simeq 2.8$. Then it decreases at the red color end. This result implies that passively evolving red late-type galaxies are more likely to have a strong bar than blue spirals with some star formation activity. In contrast, the fraction of SB2 galaxies (f_{SB2}) appears to become the maximum when $u-r \simeq 1.4$. Then, f_{SB2} becomes smaller as $u-r$ increases. These trends are consistent with the result of Hoyle et al. (2011) who found that longer bars than $5h^{-1}$ kpc prefer redder late-type galaxies, and that shorter bars inhabit bluer late-type galaxies.

In Figure 7b, we plot f_{bar} as a function of r -band absolute magnitude. It is seen that f_{SB1} monotonically increases as M_r decreases until it reaches the maximum at $M_r \simeq -21.2$ mag, and then slightly drops at the brightest magnitudes. On the other hand, the SB2 fraction shows no dependence on M_r . Méndez-Abreu et al. (2010) also found a similar result using ~ 190 galaxies in the Coma cluster.

In Figure 7c, we plot the relation between f_{bar} and $H\alpha$ equivalent width. $W(H\alpha)$ is an indicator of star formation rate (SFR) in the central region ($R < 1''.5$) of galaxies. There were some reports that bars induce central starburst (Hunt & Malkan 1999; Eskridge et al. 2000; Jogee et al. 2005; Marinova & Jogee 2007). Therefore, it is expected that f_{bar} is higher for galaxies having large $W(H\alpha)$. However, our result is not exactly same as the expectation. We find two distinguishable components with peaks at f_{SB1} at $W(H\alpha) \simeq 50\text{\AA}$ and at

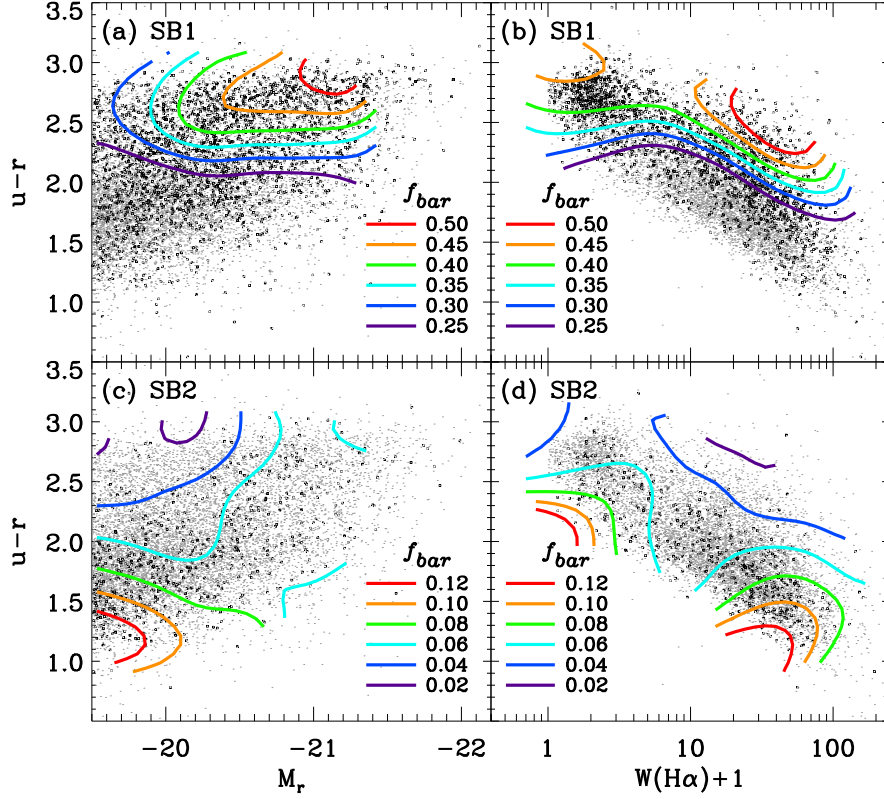


FIG. 8.— The bar fraction (f_{bar}) contours in (left) the $u-r$ color versus the r -band absolute magnitude M_r space and in (right) the $u-r$ color versus the equivalent width of $H\alpha$ line space. Black dots in upper panels and lower panels represent SB1 galaxies and SB2 galaxies, respectively. Contours in panel (a) and (b) represent the SB1 galaxy fraction, while the SB2 galaxy fraction in panel (c) and (d).

$W(H\alpha) \simeq 0 \text{ \AA}$. This indicates the existence of two populations: SB1 galaxies with higher SFR or with very low SFR. In contrast, in the case of SB2 galaxies, a slight f_{SB2} -excess is seen at $W(H\alpha) \sim 50 \text{ \AA}$. In general f_{SB2} shows little dependence on $W(H\alpha)$.

Figure 7d shows the dependence of f_{bar} on color gradient $\Delta(g-i)$. If a galaxy has a red inner part and blue outer part, $\Delta(g-i)$ is negative. Bar structures are believed to be dominated by older stellar population relative to the outer disk region of galaxies (Eskridge et al. 2000). Because we focus on late-type galaxies, it is reasonable that $\Delta(g-i)$ has a range from ~ 0 to -0.4 (Park & Choi 2005). Both f_{SB1} and f_{SB2} shows no strong dependence on $\Delta(g-i)$.

Figure 7e shows the dependence of f_{bar} on central velocity dispersion σ . At first f_{SB1} increases as σ increases. It reaches a peak of $\sim 40\%$ at intermediate central velocity dispersion ($\sigma \simeq 150 \pm 25 \text{ km s}^{-1}$), and then it drops significantly when σ is larger than $\sim 175 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. This result suggests that strong bars are dominantly hosted by galaxies having intermediate central velocity dispersion and that bars could be destroyed or not have formed when the central parts of galaxies are supported by stars with the velocity dispersion exceeding $\sim 175 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. The central velocity dispersion is closely associated with the mass of galaxies. Therefore, this result is consistent with previous studies suggesting that more bars are detected in intermediate mass galaxies (Sheth et al. 2008; Cameron et al. 2010; Méndez-Abreu et al. 2010). In contrast f_{SB2} is a decreasing function of σ . It is 10%

at $\sigma = 50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, but nearly zero when $\sigma > 150 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. It means that weak bars mainly inhabit low mass systems.

Figure 7f shows the relation between f_{bar} and inverse concentration index $c_{in} = R_{50}/R_{90}$. The concentration index is closely related with the Hubble sequence (Abraham & Merrifield 2000; Aguerri et al. 2009). A majority of early-type (E/S0) galaxies have a typical value of ~ 0.3 , while late-type (S/Irr) galaxies cover a broad range of c_{in} from 0.3 to 0.6 (see Fig.1 of Park & Choi 2005). As c_{in} decreases, f_{SB1} becomes larger. However, f_{SB2} shows an opposite trend. Generally galaxies having a smaller c_{in} show earlier type morphologies compared to galaxies with a larger c_{in} . Therefore, this result indicates that the bars within early- or intermediate-type spirals in the Hubble sequence are larger than those hosted by late-type spirals. This result was also found in previous studies (Menéndez-Delmestre et al. 2007; Aguerri et al. 2009).

In Figure 7 we find that the fraction of SB1 and SB2 can be described as functions of six physical parameters. The SB1 fraction strongly depends on $u-r$, M_r , $H\alpha$, and σ . Also, it shows relatively weaker dependence on c_{in} . But, there is no dependence on $\Delta(g-i)$. Whereas f_{SB2} varies depending on the concentration index, there is no or weak correlations with other parameters. In fact, variation of a physical parameter involves variation of another parameter. The $u-r$ color is indicative of recent star formation so that it is correlated with the equivalent width of the $H\alpha$ line. In addition, brighter galaxies have higher velocity dispersion (Park et al. 2007). Some

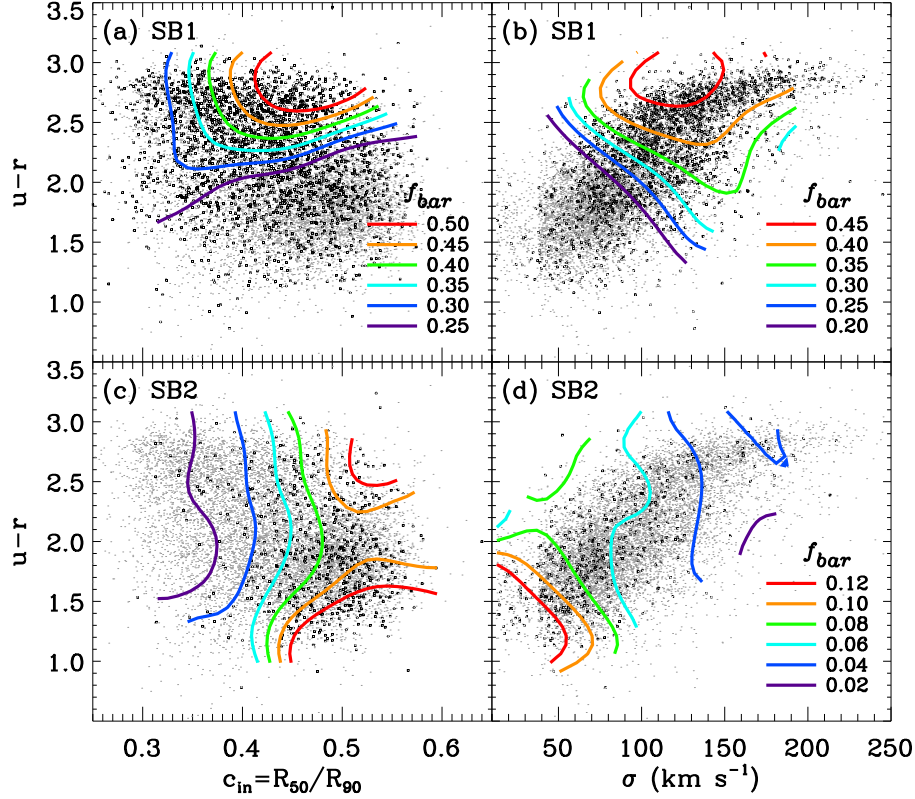


FIG. 9.— The bar fraction (f_{bar}) contours in (left) the $u-r$ color versus the (inverse) concentration index c_{in} space and in (right) the $u-r$ color versus the central velocity dispersion (σ) space. Contours in panel (a) and (b) show the SB1 galaxy fraction, while the SB2 galaxy fraction in panel (c) and (d). Contour levels in panel (c) represent the same as those in panel (d).

physical parameters, such as color, color gradient, and concentration vary along the Hubble sequence simultaneously (Park & Choi 2005). Therefore, we need to investigate the distribution of barred galaxies in multi-dimensional parameter spaces to distinguish which parameters affect the variation of f_{bar} directly or indirectly.

First, we check the distribution of barred (SB1 and SB2) and non-barred late-type galaxies in multi-parameter spaces involving the $u-r$ color and other physical properties in Figure 8 and 9. We use a spline kernel to obtain a smooth distribution of f_{bar} in each two dimensional parameter space as shown by contours.

In Figure 8a, we find that f_{SB1} depends on both $u-r$ color and r -band absolute magnitude. The SB1 fraction is nearly zero for the bluest and faintest galaxies, and it increases monotonically from lower left corner to upper right corner. When $u-r \leq 2.5$, color dependence is dominant. The SB1 fraction increases as $u-r$ increases at any fixed M_r . Its dependence on M_r is weaker than on color. Stronger M_r -dependence of f_{SB1} appears at only $u-r > 2.5$: f_{SB1} rises from 25% to 50% as M_r decreases. In contrast, SB2 galaxies are bluer than SB1 galaxies as shown in Figure 8c. The fraction of SB2 galaxies has a dependence on $u-r$ color, but, its M_r -dependence is uncertain. The color dependence of f_{SB2} is obvious at $M_r > -20.5$, but this trend becomes unclear at $M_r < -20.5$.

Figure 8b and 8d show how f_{SB1} and f_{SB2} vary in $u-r$ color and $W(H\alpha)$ space. First, in the case of f_{SB1} , we find that strong dependence on the $u-r$ color appears to be dominated. At any fixed $W(H\alpha)$, f_{SB1} always in-

creases as $u-r$ color becomes redder. At $W(H\alpha) < 9\text{\AA}$, contours are nearly horizontal, and there is no dependence on $W(H\alpha)$. However, at $W(H\alpha) \geq 9\text{\AA}$, contours are skewed from upper left to lower right. At a given $u-r$ color, f_{SB1} increases as $W(H\alpha)$ increases from $\sim 10\text{\AA}$ to $\sim 100\text{\AA}$. This result is similar to the trend shown in Figure 7c that there is an increase of the SB1 fraction at $W(H\alpha) > 9\text{\AA}$. This result is consistent with previous prediction that bars may play a role in driving gas towards the center and in triggering starburst in the central regions (Quillen et al. 1995; Sakamoto et al. 1999; Eskridge et al. 2000; Jogee et al. 2005; Sheth et al. 2005). On the other hand, f_{SB2} increases as $u-r$ color becomes bluer as shown in Figure 8d. This color dependence appears clearly at $W(H\alpha) \sim 0\text{\AA}$ or at $W(H\alpha) > 20\text{\AA}$. However, $W(H\alpha)$ -dependence is not obvious unlike the case of f_{SB1} at even higher $W(H\alpha)$.

Figure 9 displays $u-r$ color versus the concentration index (c_{in}) and $u-r$ color versus the central velocity dispersion (σ) distribution for barred (SB1, SB2) and non-barred late-type galaxies.

We find that f_{SB1} depends on both $u-r$ color and c_{in} . When $c_{in} > 0.43$ the color dependence is dominant: f_{SB1} increases as $u-r$ also increases. For highly concentrated populations with $c_{in} < 0.43$, the color dependence almost disappears and f_{SB1} varies depending on only the concentration index. It is noted that f_{SB1} decreases significantly as c_{in} decreases, when $u-r > 2.0$. Interestingly it is not consistent with the result shown in

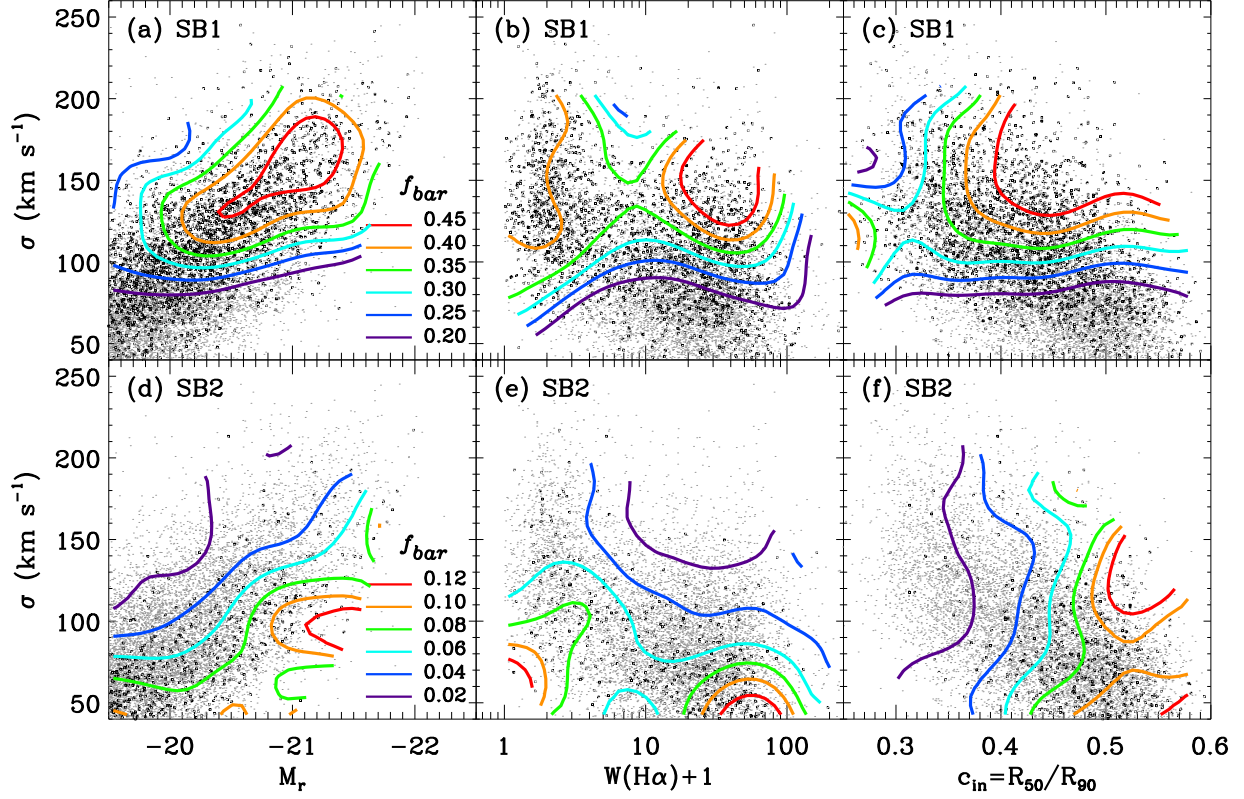


FIG. 10.— Fraction of SB1 (*upper*) and SB2 (*lower*) galaxies (contours) in two-dimensional parameter spaces: (a) the central velocity dispersion σ versus the r -band absolute magnitude M_r , (b) σ versus the $H\alpha$ equivalent width, and (c) σ versus the (inverse) concentration index c_{in} .

Figure 7f. It indicates that the trend of f_{SB1} seen in Figure 7f is mainly generated by a large contribution of blue galaxies with $u-r < 2.0$. On the other hand, SB2 galaxies are mainly located at lower right side in Figure 9c. At $c_{in} \lesssim 0.48$, contours are nearly vertical, which means that c_{in} -dependence of f_{SB2} is much stronger than $u-r$ color-dependence. The SB2 fraction also increases as c_{in} increases like f_{SB1} at $u-r > 2.0$. We find that the bar fraction decreases in highly concentrated galaxies, regardless of the strength of bars.

Figure 9b and 9d display f_{SB1} and f_{SB2} in $u-r$ versus σ spaces. The fraction of SB1 galaxies is again an increasing function of $u-r$ color. In addition, particularly, the σ -dependence of f_{SB1} is also shown. When $u-r$ color is fixed, f_{SB1} increases until it reaches a peak at $\sigma \simeq 125 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, and it decreases as σ increases when $\sigma > 150 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. Such tendency is already found in Figure 7e. The central velocity dispersion is related with the mass of their host galaxies. Therefore, at a fixed color, galaxies having intermediate mass have a relatively higher possibility to host a strong bar. While the fraction of SB2 galaxies shows negative correlations with both $u-r$ color and the velocity dispersion. In this panel, it becomes obvious that weak bars prefer low-mass systems with small σ and that their host galaxies have generally bluer colors.

We find in Figures 8 and 9 that both f_{SB1} and f_{SB2} have a strong dependence on $u-r$ color. Dependence on $u-r$ color is always seen in all panels involving four other parameters. It is very likely that color is an independent parameter determining the bar fraction of late-type galaxies. We also find that the central velocity disper-

sion is another important parameter in determining f_{bar} . Therefore, it is needed to study the relation between the bar fraction and σ in more detail.

Figure 10 shows the σ -dependence of f_{SB1} and f_{SB2} . In the upper three panels, we find the strong dependence of f_{SB1} on σ : f_{SB1} increases as σ increases when $\sigma \lesssim 125 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. Figure 10a shows that f_{SB1} reaches a peak at $\sigma \simeq 175 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. The locus of peak tends to shift from $\sigma \simeq 125 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ to $\sim 175 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ as galaxies become brighter. Figure 10b shows that there are two regions where f_{SB1} has a maximum value at $W(H\alpha) = 0 \text{ \AA}$ and $W(H\alpha) \simeq 30 \text{ \AA}$. In Figure 10c, we find a strong dependence on c_{in} at $\sigma > 150 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. For massive galaxies with $\sigma \geq 150 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, f_{SB1} becomes smaller in highly concentrated systems than in less concentrated ones. On the other hand, f_{SB2} increases as σ decreases as shown in Figure 10d and e. However, in Figure 10f, we find a strong c_{in} -dependence of f_{SB2} .

In summary, we find three influential parameters on the bar fraction: $u-r$ color, central velocity dispersion, and concentration index. The SB1 fraction increases as $u-r$ color becomes redder, and it has a maximum value at intermediate σ . In contrast, the SB2 fraction becomes larger in galaxies with bluer color and lower σ . On the other hand, higher concentration (smaller c_{in}) reduces both f_{SB1} and f_{SB2} . The c_{in} -dependence of f_{SB1} appears only for red and massive galaxies with $u-r > 2.0$ and $\sigma > 150 \text{ km s}^{-1}$.

4.2. Dependence of the barred galaxy fraction on environmental parameters

Thompson (1981) showed that f_{bar} is significantly larger in the core of the Coma cluster than in the outer part. However, recent studies suggested that there is no relation between f_{bar} and local density (Méndez-Abreu et al. 2008b; Aguerri et al. 2009; Li et al. 2009).

We investigate the dependence of f_{bar} on environment using a sample of 10,674 late-type galaxies ($b/a > 0.60$) that is much larger than those in previous studies, and measure f_{bar} in different environments. We choose three environmental parameters: large-scale background density ($\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho}$), distance to the nearest neighbor galaxy normalized by the virial radius of the neighbor ($R_n/r_{\text{vir},n}$), and the morphology of the neighbor (an early-type or a late-type neighbor).

First, we divide our sample into three fixed absolute magnitude ranges: $-19.5 > M_r \geq -20.0$ mag, $-20.0 > M_r \geq -20.5$ mag and $-20.5 > M_r \geq -21.0$ mag. This is to minimize the contamination by the correlation between luminosity and local density. Figure 11a displays f_{SB1} versus $\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho}$. It shows that f_{SB1} appears to be an increasing function of $\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho}$ in all three M_r bins. This tendency is more evident for $\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho} \geq 1$. It seems that an environmental effect induces larger f_{SB1} in higher density region. However, we will see below that this background density dependence appears only through the correlation between galaxy properties and background density, and that there is no evidence for direct correlation between f_{SB1} and $\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho}$.

Figure 11b shows f_{SB1} as a function of $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n}$. At $R_n > 0.2 r_{\text{vir},n}$, we find that f_{SB1} decreases as the separation to the nearest neighbor galaxy increases. Smaller R_n corresponds statistically to higher ρ_{20} . Therefore, it is expected that f_{SB1} increases as $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n}$ decreases, which similar to that f_{SB1} increases as $\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho}$ increases. However, when $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n} < 0.1$, f_{SB1} drops significantly in all three M_r bins. This trend is more evident for the bright galaxies with $-20.5 > M_r \geq -21.0$ mag. This result indicates that strong bars can be destroyed or weakened by environmental effects like tidal interactions with neighbors. On the other hand, there is no clear connection between the environmental parameters and the fraction of SB2 galaxies as shown in Figure 11c and d. We will discuss the relation between the bar fraction and environment in detail in Section 5.

To obtain a better understanding of the correlation between f_{bar} and environmental parameters, we inspect the behavior of f_{bar} in several two-dimensional parameter spaces. Figure 12a shows the dependence of f_{SB1} on two environmental parameters, $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n}$ and $\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho}$, simultaneously. Since the mean separation between galaxies decreases as the background density increases, there is a statistical correlation between R_n and ρ_{20} . But in this figure one can investigate the dependence of f_{bar} on one environmental parameter, while other parameters are fixed. It is seen that f_{SB1} depends dominantly on $\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho}$ except when the galaxy is very close to its nearest neighbor. When $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n} < 0.1$, contours become horizontal, indicating that f_{SB1} depends only on $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n}$ not on $\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho}$. The critical distance to the neighbor is about $0.1 r_{\text{vir},n}$, which is close to the merger scale (Park et al.

2008). Therefore, this implies that strong bars are likely to be destroyed during strong tidal interactions. In the case of SB2 galaxies, it seems that their fraction increases as $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n}$ increases as shown in Figure 12b. However, this trend is not significant since the variation of f_{SB2} across the whole range of $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n}$ is only ~ 0.02 . From this, we conclude that weak bars do not prefer a special environmental condition.

Also, in Figure 12a, contours are nearly vertical when $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n} > 0.1$. The SB1 fraction gradually increases as $\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho}$ increases, which can be interpreted that any environmental condition tends to enhance the formation of a bar at the center of galaxies. However, as seen in Figure 13, this trend disappears when other parameters (M_r , $u - r$, and σ) are fixed. When $u - r$ color is fixed, f_{SB1} is nearly independent of $\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho}$ (see Figure 13b). It demonstrates that ρ_{20} -dependence of f_{SB1} in Figure 12a is indeed caused by the fact that redder galaxies are likely to be located in higher density regions (Skibba et al. 2009; Bamford et al. 2009) and that f_{SB1} has a positive correlation with $u - r$ color. Also, when σ is fixed, ρ_{20} -dependence disappears as shown in Figure 13c. While there exists some residual dependence of f_{SB1} on ρ_{20} when M_r is fixed as shown in Figure 13a. It indicates that color and velocity dispersion are more influential parameters for occurrence of bars compared with M_r .

To extend our study on the R_n -dependence of f_{bar} , we adopt the third environmental parameter, the morphology of the nearest neighbor. Galaxy properties are affected by both distance to the neighbor and neighbor's morphology (Park et al. 2008; Park & Hwang 2009; Park & Choi 2009); interactions with early-type neighbors quench star formation activity of late-type galaxies, and late-type neighbors enhance the SFR of galaxies. Park & Choi (2009) found that $u - r$ color becomes redder and $H\alpha$ equivalent width decreases as late-type galaxies approach an early-type neighbor and that $u - r$ color becomes bluer and $W(H\alpha)$ becomes larger when late-type galaxies approach a late-type neighbor galaxy. This bifurcation occurs at $R_n \simeq r_{\text{vir},n}$ and it becomes particularly prominent at $R_n < 0.1 r_{\text{vir},n}$. This change in color and SFR depending on neighbor's morphology must be caused by hydrodynamic interactions between the approaching galaxies.

Does this hydrodynamic interaction also affect the bar fraction? We inspect the behavior of f_{SB1} in $u - r$ versus $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n}$ and σ versus $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n}$ spaces for galaxies with an early-type neighbor and those with a late-type neighbor in Figure 14. When $R_n > 0.1 r_{\text{vir},n}$, contours are nearly horizontal, which means that f_{SB1} has no dependence on distance to the neighbor galaxy. However, when $R_n < 0.1 r_{\text{vir},n}$, contours become vertical to the x -axis, and f_{SB1} decreases as $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n}$ decreases. We already found in Figure 12a that f_{SB1} significantly decreases when $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n} < 0.1$. This tendency remains intact for both early- and late-type neighbor cases. When $R_n < 0.1 r_{\text{vir},n}$ and the neighbor is an early type, f_{SB1} decreases as $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n}$ decreases even though color becomes redder. It seems that $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n}$ is the most important parameter in determining f_{SB1} when galaxies are undergoing strong interactions with their neighbor galaxies. Since f_{SB1} does not depend on neighbor's morphology, hydrodynamic interaction between galaxies does not

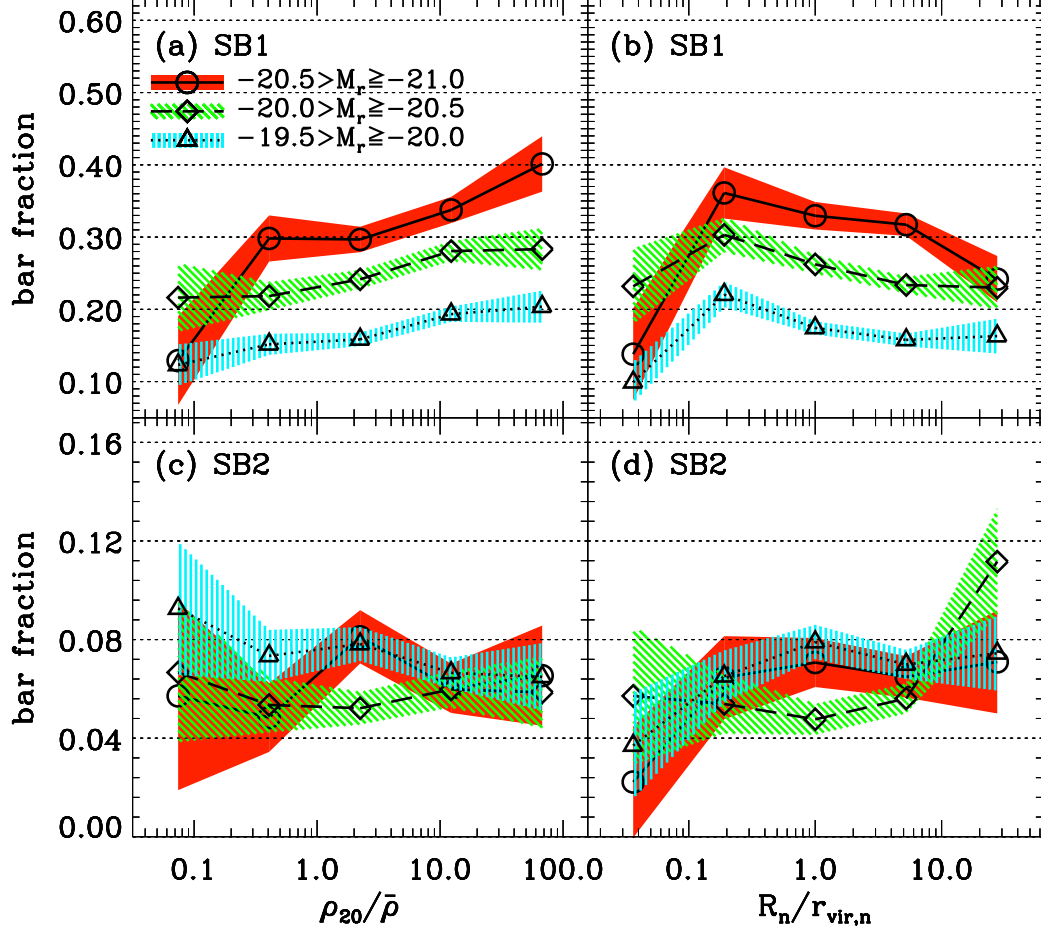


FIG. 11.— Fraction of barred galaxies among face-on ($b/a > 0.60$) late-type barred galaxies as a function of (a) the large-scale background galaxy density ($\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho}$) and (b) the distance to the nearest neighbor normalized by the nearest neighbor's virial radius ($R_n/r_{vir,n}$) in fixed absolute magnitude ranges. The absolute magnitude bins are $-19.5 > M_r \geq -20.0$ (triangles connected by a dotted line), $-20.0 > M_r \geq -20.5$ (diamonds connected by a dashed line), and $-20.5 > M_r \geq -21.0$ (circles connected by a solid line). Shades represent 1- σ sampling errors.

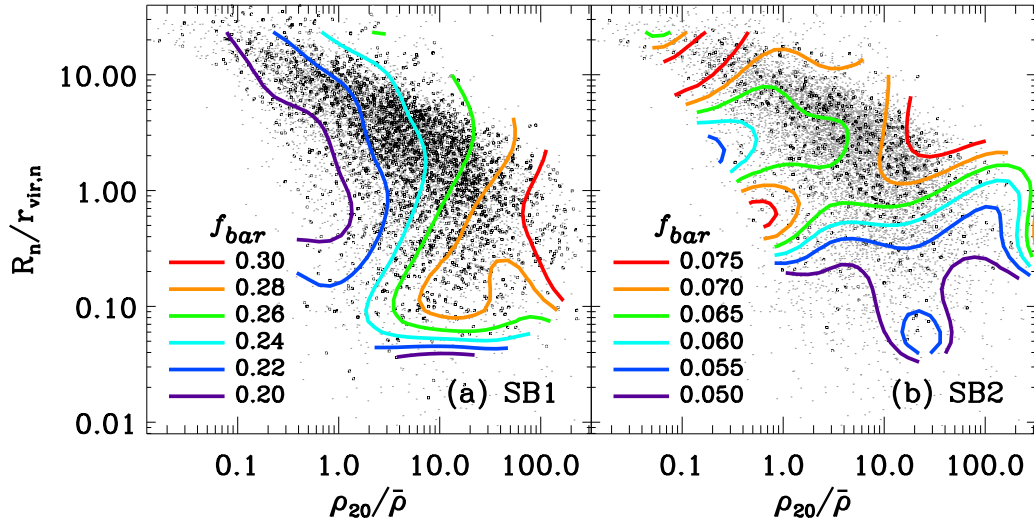


FIG. 12.— Fraction of barred galaxies among face-on ($b/a > 0.60$) late-type barred galaxies (contours) in two-dimensional parameter spaces. Contours represent the fraction of SB1 galaxies (a) and those of SB2 galaxies (b).

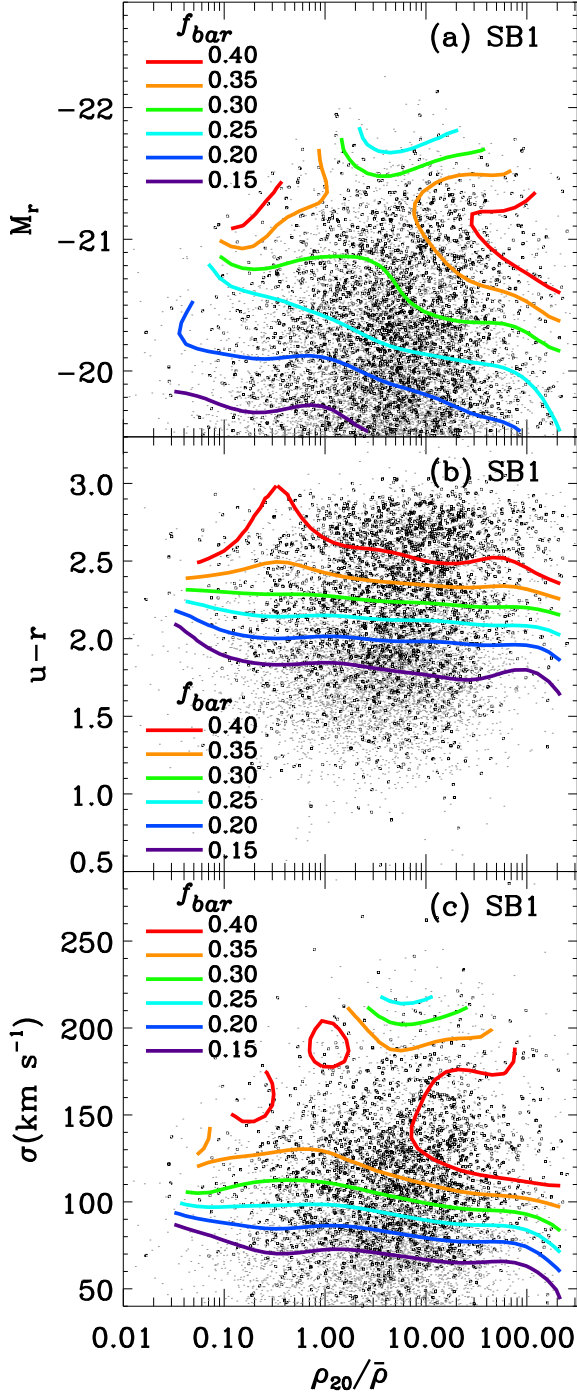


FIG. 13.— Fraction of barred galaxies among face-on ($b/a > 0.60$) late-type barred galaxies (contours) in two-dimensional parameter spaces: (a) $\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho}$ versus M_r , (b) $\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho}$ versus $u-r$, and (c) $\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho}$ versus σ . Black dots and grey dots represent, respectively, barred and non-barred late-type galaxies. Contours represent constant barred galaxy fractions.

seem to affect the bar formation and evolution at the merger scales.

In Figure 15 we plot the same as Figure 14, but for f_{SB2} . It shows the strong dependence of f_{SB2} on $u-r$ color and on σ . However, no obvious dependence on $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n}$ is found even when $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n} < 0.1$, regardless of neighbor's morphology. In fact, there are not enough

SB2 galaxies at $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n} < 0.1$ to investigate the neighbor's effect on f_{SB2} . When $R_n > 0.1r_{\text{vir},n}$, we find no correlation between $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n}$ and f_{SB2} .

5. DISCUSSION

In the previous sections, we investigated the dependence of f_{SB1} and f_{SB2} on physical parameters of galaxies and environment. Among various physical parameters, $u-r$ color, central velocity dispersion, and concentration index are the most important parameters affecting both f_{SB1} and f_{SB2} . The bar fraction of SB1 galaxies increases as $u-r$ color becomes redder while f_{SB2} shows any opposite function of $u-r$ color. On the other hand, f_{SB1} reaches a peak at $\sigma \simeq 150 \pm 25 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, but f_{SB2} becomes larger as σ decreases. Also, f_{SB2} increases as c_{in} increases, while f_{SB1} varies depending on c_{in} only for galaxies with $u-r > 2.5$ or $\sigma > 150 \text{ km s}^{-1}$.

It seems that strong bars are preferentially located in the high density regions than in the low density regions. However, we find that the large-scale background density does not directly affect f_{SB1} , since ρ_{20} -dependence disappears when color or the central velocity dispersion is fixed (Figure 13). The nearest neighbor galaxy also hardly affects the variation of f_{SB1} when a galaxy is located farther than 0.1 times virial radius of the neighbor galaxy. But, when $R_n < 0.1 r_{\text{vir},n}$, f_{SB1} abruptly drops as the separation between galaxies decreases, and this trend appears regardless of neighbor morphology. On the other hand, in the case of weak bars we find no evidence that f_{SB2} and environmental parameters are correlated with each other.

5.1. Implications for the secular evolution of barred galaxies

5.1.1. Dependence of f_{bar} on color

One of our findings is that both f_{SB1} and f_{SB2} depend strongly on $u-r$ color and that f_{SB1} is higher in redder galaxies, while f_{SB2} shows a peak in bluer galaxies. Hoyle et al. (2011) found that galaxies having bars (with their length $L < 5 \text{ h}^{-1} \text{ kpc}$) are bluer than those having a longer bar, which is consistent with our result.

However, our result is apparently opposed to the result given by Barazza et al. (2008) who showed that f_{bar} increases as $g-r$ color becomes bluer. The difference in galaxy sample selection may be a cause for this discrepancy. Barazza et al. (2008) used a sample of 1,860 blue disk galaxies selected in the $U-V$ versus M_V color-magnitude diagram. Inevitably, red spirals are removed from their sample by the color cut. Figure 16 shows the distribution of late-type barred galaxies in our sample in the $U-V$ versus M_V color-magnitude diagram. $U-V$ and M_V are obtained using transformation equations of Jester et al. (2005). Barazza et al. (2008) used $U-V = 1.15 - 0.31z - 0.08(M_V - 5\log h + 20)$ (Bell et al. 2004), represented by the dashed line in Figure 16, to select disk galaxies. As shown in this figure, there are a significant number of red barred galaxies above the dashed line. Therefore, their result is biased to bluer galaxies. Also, they studied the color dependence of f_{bar} in the narrow color range of $0.2 < g-r \lesssim 0.7$ (see Figure 13d in Barazza et al. 2008). The $g-r$ color of our late-type galaxies spans from ~ 0.2 to ~ 1.0 as shown in Figure 17. This figure is very similar to Figure 3 in

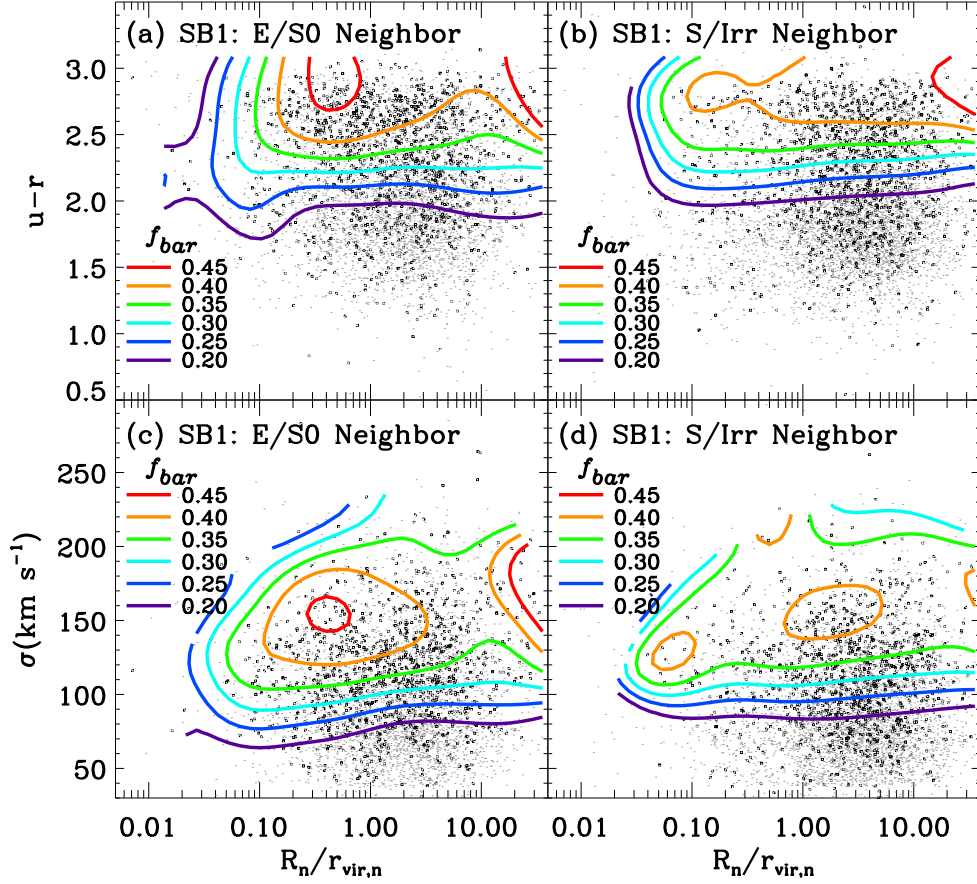


FIG. 14.— Distribution of face-on ($b/a > 0.60$) late-type galaxies in $R_n/r_{\text{vir},n}$ versus the $u-r$ color (upper), the central velocity dispersion σ (lower) spaces. Left column: galaxies having an early-type neighbor, and right column: galaxies having a late-type neighbor. Black dots and grey dots represent barred and non-barred late-type galaxies, respectively. Contours show constant SB1 galaxy fraction.

Masters et al. (2011), but we distinguish weak bars from strong bars and display the fraction of the two types. The excess of $f_{\text{SB}2}$ at blue end becomes more noticeable compared to that in Figure 7a. We find that $f_{\text{SB}2}$ decreases as $g-r$ increases, which is similar to the result in Barazza et al. (2008). Interestingly, at $g-r < 0.5$, $f_{\text{SB}1}$ also shows a similar trend. Therefore, it becomes obvious that their color dependence is only for blue disk galaxies. Our result shows a low peak of f_{bar} (SB1+SB2) at $g-r \simeq 0.35$, which is also seen in Figure 1d of Nair & Abraham (2010b).

From the fact that $f_{\text{SB}1}$ is higher in redder galaxies, we suggest two possibilities. First, bars could have an important role in the formation of red late-type galaxies. Masters et al. (2011) also suggested an idea that transition from blue spirals to red spirals may be due to turning off star formation by bars. This idea is supported by an argument that strong bars drive gas into central part of galaxies more efficiently compared with weak bars (Menéndez-Delmestre et al. 2007). In Figure 8b, we find that there are SB1 galaxies with higher SFR or with very low SFR. In terms of secular evolution, SB1 galaxies with very low SFR are considered to be at the later stages where cold gas in disk had been used up by strong bars. Interestingly it shows a gap at $W(H\alpha) \simeq 5$ Å where SB1 galaxies are relatively rare. This gap may suggest an observational evidence that the color transition by a bar occurs quickly.

Second, red late-type galaxies are likely to provide better conditions for hosting a bar. In general red late-type galaxies have earlier-type morphologies than blue late-type galaxies. We already checked that $f_{\text{SB}1}$ shows a peak at small c_{in} , corresponding to early-type spirals. Some numerical simulations (Athanasoula & Misiriotis 2002; Athanasoula 2002, 2003; Athanasoula et al. 2005) suggested that bars in early-type spiral galaxies could be stronger and have a longer life than those in late-type spirals. This expectation has a logical connection with our results that red late-type galaxies have a large $f_{\text{SB}1}$, that blue late-type galaxies are likely to have a weak bar. Also, the excess of $f_{\text{SB}1}$ in red galaxies implies that strong bars occur more frequently in the systems undergoing long passive evolution, which is also supported by the result that $f_{\text{SB}1}$ drops when galaxies suffer from strong tidal interactions (as shown in Figure 11b, 12a and 14).

5.1.2. Dependence of f_{bar} on central velocity dispersion

In galactic dynamics, the central velocity dispersion reflects the mass of a galaxy including dark halo. The fact that $f_{\text{SB}1}$ reaches a maximum value at intermediate velocity dispersions shows that occurrence of bars is most probable in intermediate mass systems. Cameron et al. (2010) also found that f_{bar} for the $0.2 < z < 0.6$ galaxies in the COSMOS field is higher in intermediate stellar mass systems, which

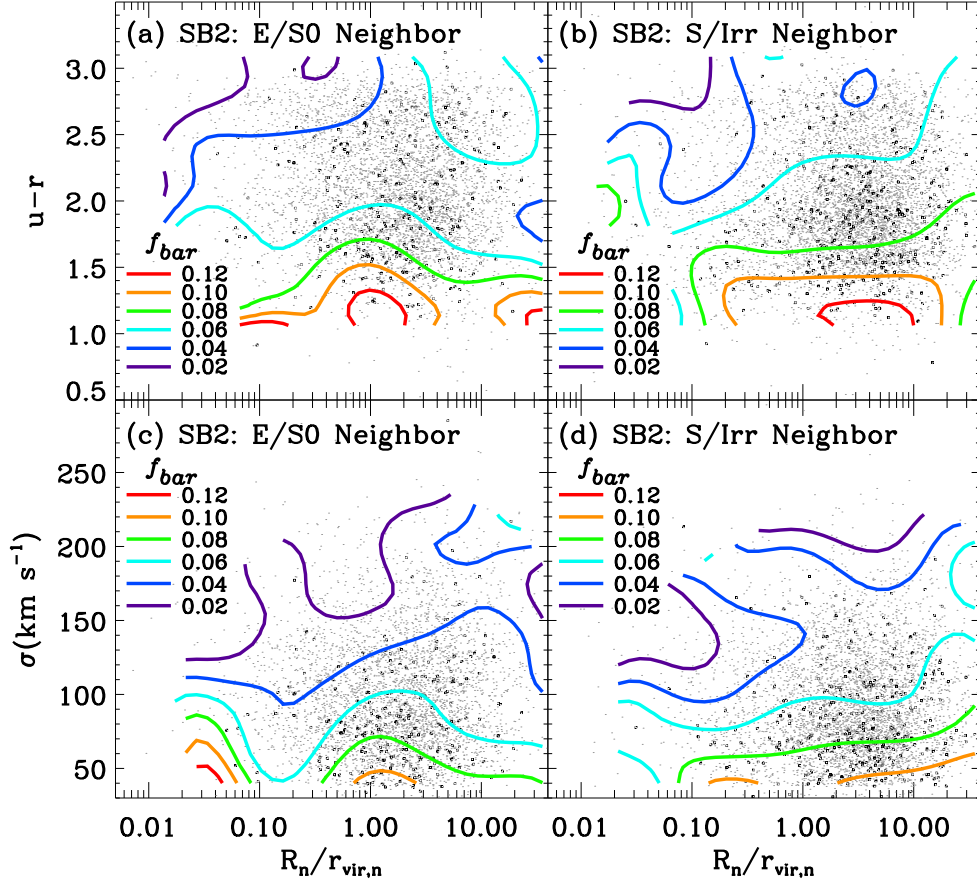


FIG. 15.— The same as Figure 14 but for f_{SB2} .

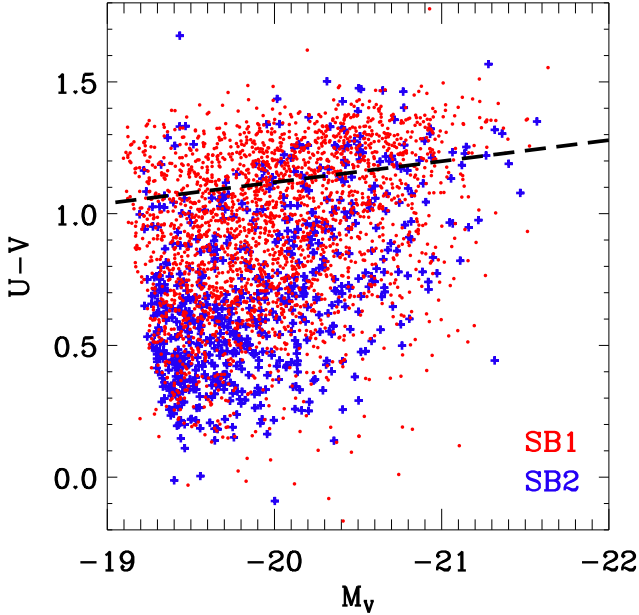


FIG. 16.— Color-magnitude diagram for the late-type barred galaxies in our galaxy sample. The dashed line represents $U - V = 1.15 - 0.31z - 0.08(M_V - 5 \log h + 20)$ (Bell et al. 2004). Dots and crosses represent SB1 and SB2 galaxies, respectively. Note that Barazza et al. (2008) used only the galaxies bluer than the dashed line, while we used all galaxies in the diagram.

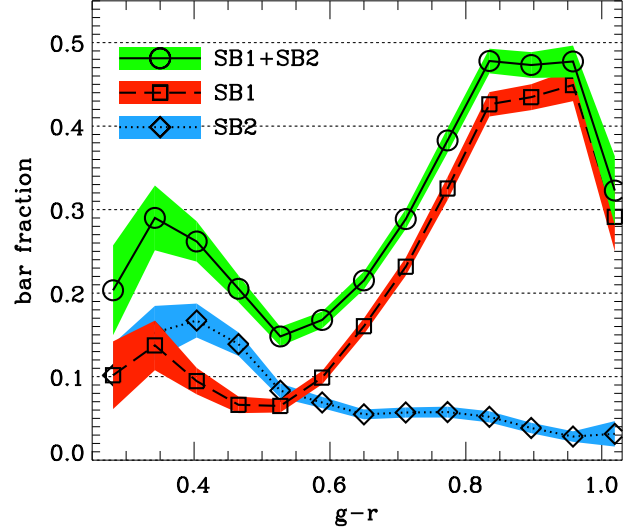


FIG. 17.— The bar fraction as a function of $g - r$ color. Squares and diamonds represent the fraction of SB1 and SB2 galaxies, respectively. While circles are the sum of two types of bar. The shade represents 1- σ sampling error.

is consistent with our result. Some models suggested that bars are difficult to be generated either if the disk is dynamically too hot, or if the disk mass is too small (Ostriker & Peebles 1973; Athanassoula et al. 2005; Menéndez-Delmestre et al. 2007). This prediction

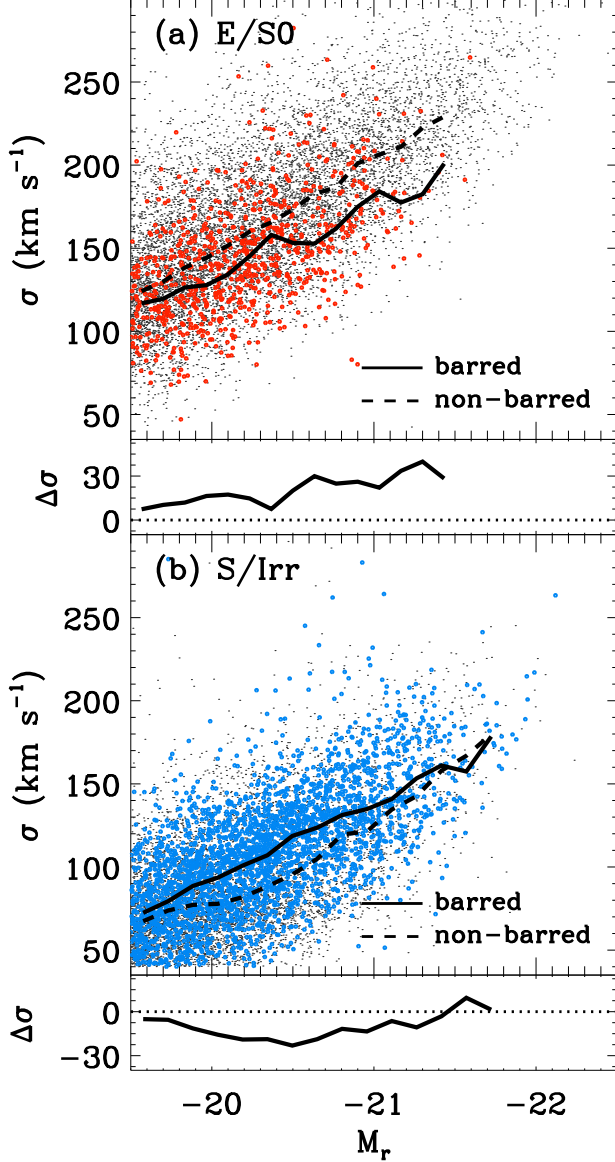


FIG. 18.— Distribution of early-type (a) and late-type (b) galaxies in M_r versus σ spaces. The median σ depending on M_r is drawn by solid lines for barred galaxies and by dashed lines for non-barred galaxies. Barred galaxies in panel (a) indicate barred lenticulars (SB0s). We also display the difference in σ between barred and non-barred galaxies (non-barred–barred) in the bottom panel.

is also consistent with our finding of the correlation between f_{SB1} and σ .

Bar structures are supported by the long-axis stellar orbits rotating between Inner Lindblad Resonance (ILR) and corotation radius (Combes & Gerin 1985; Kormendy & Kennicutt 2004). Bars are thought to have an important role in driving gas toward the central region of galaxies, and this phenomenon causes the central mass concentration (CMC) growth within ILR (Norman et al. 1996; Sakamoto et al. 1999; Sellwood & Moore 1999; Shen & Sellwood 2004; Kormendy & Kennicutt 2004; Athanassoula et al. 2005; Das et al. 2008). As bars evolve, the CMC also grows, and this leads to increasing the velocity dispersion. Thus the velocity dispersion is higher in early-

type spirals than in late-type spirals (Gadotti & Souza 2005, 2006). In addition, bars become longer as they evolve (Athanassoula 2003; Laurikainen et al. 2004, 2007; Menéndez-Delmestre et al. 2007). Therefore, it is reasonable that f_{SB1} has an increasing function of σ for small σ and that f_{SB2} has a maximum at low σ .

On the other hand, as the CMC grows sufficiently, the ILR moves out to near the corotation radius. Then the galaxy center becomes dynamically too hot and the bar-supporting long-axis orbit, so-called $x1$ orbit, declines. Eventually the bars are disrupted (Athanassoula et al. 2005; Gadotti & Souza 2005, 2006). Therefore, this effect could cause a decrease of f_{SB1} at high σ , which is consistent with our result that f_{SB1} declines significantly at $\sigma > 175 \text{ km s}^{-1}$.

In Figure 18 we plot σ versus M_r for early- and late-type galaxies. This figure shows an observational evidence that bars disfavor the galaxies that are dynamically too hot. Among late-type galaxies, barred galaxies generally have larger σ than non-barred galaxies. However, among early-type galaxies, barred lenticulars have much smaller σ relative to non-barred early-type galaxies at given M_r . From this point of view, we find that bars could occur generally within a specific range of the central velocity dispersion depending on M_r , and that bars are difficult to maintain for σ above this range. Therefore, our result supports the prediction that too large CMC causes the destruction of bars.

5.1.3. Dependence of f_{bar} on concentration index

Relations between the bar fraction and concentration of galaxies are mentioned in several previous studies. Barazza et al. (2008) and Aguerri et al. (2009) found that the bar fraction is higher in less-concentrated systems than more-concentrated systems. Nair & Abraham (2010b) also found a similar result only for Sbc and later type galaxies, but for Sab and earlier type galaxies the bar fraction becomes higher in more-concentrated systems. They interpreted their results that the bar destruction by a CMC works only for later type spirals with lower mass.

We find that f_{SB2} is higher in less-concentrated systems (Figure 7f, 9c, and 10f). This is consistent with results of previous studies. However, we find that in high mass systems ($\sigma > 150 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) f_{SB1} also decreases as their host galaxies becomes more-concentrated systems, but this trend is not found in lower mass systems. These result indicate that the bar destruction is associated with not only the CMC but also some other factors, for example, the strength of bars and the mass of host galaxies. Strong bars in relatively lower mass systems with $\sigma < 150 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ can maintain their shape against an enhancement of the CMC. However, the CMC is the crucial parameter for strong bars in high mass systems and for weak bars.

5.2. Environmental dependence of bar evolution

Several previous studies expected that bars are affected by environmental effect, such as tidal interactions with companion galaxies. Thompson (1981) found that f_{bar} is two times larger in the central part of the Coma cluster than in the outer region, and argued that drastic tidal interactions in the core of Coma could generate bar instabilities effectively. Later, some simulations

succeeded in generating bars induced by galaxy interactions (Noguchi 1988; Gerin, Combes & Athanassoula 1990; Sundin & Sundelius 1991; Berentzen et al. 2004; Elmegreen 2005; Aguerri & González-García 2009). However, contrary to these expectations, the enhancement of f_{bar} in the high-density region was not found in recent observational studies (Méndez-Abreu et al. 2008b; Aguerri et al. 2009; Li et al. 2009; Cameron et al. 2010). In particular, based on a sample of ~ 800 bright galaxies ($M_V \leq -18$) in the Abell 901/2 supercluster, Marinova et al. (2009) measured the bar fraction in the optical band, and they did not find any clear correlation between f_{bar} and local density.

In this study we studied the dependence of f_{bar} on environment using a galaxy sample much larger than previous studies. The fraction of SB1 galaxies in the high-density regions with $\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho} \geq 10$ is a factor of ~ 1.5 higher than in the low-density regions with $\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho} \leq 0.1$. This gives an impression that frequent tidal interactions in the high-density regions could form bars. But, it is found that the ρ_{20} -dependence disappears almost entirely, if $u-r$ color or σ is fixed, as shown in Figure 13. Also, in the case of weak bars, we do not find any clear dependence on $\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho}$. This indicates that bars are neither stimulated nor destroyed in accordance with the background density, and that the physical processes such as ram pressure heating, strangulation, and tidal interaction with groups and clusters do not seem to be related to the bar phenomenon.

The environment set up by the nearest neighbor galaxy also does not influence f_{bar} (both f_{SB1} and f_{SB2}) when the separation between galaxies is larger than 0.1 times the virial radius of the neighbor. While strong bars seem to be destroyed by the strong tidal interactions with companions when a galaxy is located within 0.1 times the virial radius (Figure 14). This result implies that it is difficult for bars to be maintained under strong tidal interactions. This is consistent with an expectation of Romano-Díaz et al. (2008) who showed from numerical simulation that galaxy mergers weaken and shorten bars. Strong tidal interactions can disturb stellar motion in the central part of galaxies, boost the central velocity dispersion, and finally, destroy bars or weaken their strength. This interpretation is supported by Cervantes-Sodi et al. (2010)'s finding that the angular momentum of spiral galaxies, not only in its magnitude but also in its orientation, is affected by the presence of a companion: the spin parameter decreases and a corresponding increase in alignment also appears once the galaxies are well within the virial radius of their neighbor. In addition, the destruction of bars during strong tidal interactions occurs regardless of neighbor's morphology, indicating that bars do not evolve through the hydrodynamic interactions with nearby galaxies. So far, some simulations expect that bar structures are generated by galaxy interactions (Noguchi 1988; Gerin, Combes & Athanassoula 1990; Sundin & Sundelius 1991; Berentzen et al. 2004; Elmegreen 2005; Aguerri & González-García 2009). However, we do not find any evidence for stimulating bars by environmental effects even in the case of weak bars.

6. SUMMARY

We studied the dependence of bar fraction of late-type galaxies on internal physical properties of galaxies and environmental factors. We used a volume-limited sample of galaxies, drawn from the SDSS DR7, brighter than $M_r = -19.5$ mag and at redshift $0.02 \leq z \leq 0.05489$. We classify the galaxies in our sample into barred or non-barred ones by visual inspection. To reduce contamination by internal extinction effects, we use only 10,674 late-type galaxies with axis ratio $b/a > 0.60$. Our major findings are as follows.

1. We find 3,240 barred galaxies ($f_{bar} = 30.4\%$) that consist of 2,542 strong bars ($f_{SB1} = 23.8\%$) and 698 weak bars ($f_{SB2} = 6.5\%$).

2. f_{SB1} strongly depends on $u-r$ color: f_{SB1} increases significantly as the color becomes redder. Central velocity dispersion is another important parameter determining f_{SB1} . The bar fraction of SB1 galaxies has a maximum value at intermediate velocity dispersions of $\sigma_{max} = 125 \sim 175 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. These results suggest that strong bars are dominantly hosted by intermediate-mass systems undergoing long secular evolution with little experience of recent interactions or mergers.

3. f_{SB2} also depends on $u-r$ and σ . But unlike SB1 galaxies, galaxies with bluer color or smaller σ are more likely to host weak bars. These results mean that weak bars mainly inhabit later type spirals with low mass and blue color.

4. f_{SB2} is higher in less-concentrated systems than more-concentrated systems. f_{SB1} also shows a similar trend but only for high mass systems with $\sigma > 150 \text{ km s}^{-1}$.

5. f_{SB1} monotonically increases as the background density $\rho_{20}/\bar{\rho}$ increases. However, this dependence disappears when $u-r$ or σ is fixed. This indicates that the background density does not play a direct role in the bar formation. In addition, we find that f_{SB2} also do not depend on the background density.

6. Influence of the nearest neighbor galaxy on f_{SB1} appears when the separation to the neighbor is smaller than 0.1 times the virial radius of the neighbor. f_{SB1} decreases as $R_n/r_{vir,n}$ decreases regardless of neighbor's morphology. It indicates that it is difficult for galaxies to maintain strong bars during strong tidal interactions, and that this phenomenon is of gravitational origin. The fraction of weak bars show little dependence on $R_n/r_{vir,n}$.

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